

Indian Journal Of Agricultural Sciences

Crop loss due to weeds has challenged agricultural managers since man began to develop the first farming systems. In the past century, however, much progress has been made to reduce weed interference in crop settings through effective yet mostly non-sustainable weed control strategies. With the commercial introduction of herbicides during the mid-1900's, advancements in chemical weed control tactics have provided efficient suppression of a broad range of weed species for most agricultural practices. Currently, with the necessity to design effective sustainable weed management systems, research has been pushing new frontiers on investigating integrated weed management options including chemical, mechanical as well as cultural practices. Author contributions to Weed Science present significant topics of research that examine a number of options that can be utilized to develop successful and sustainable weed management systems for many areas of crop production

The soybean is a crop of global importance and is one of most frequently cultivated crops worldwide. It is rich in oil and protein, used for human and animal consumption as well as for industrial purposes. Soybean plants also play an important role in crop diversification and benefit the growth of other crops, adding nitrogen to the soil during crop rotation. With contributions from eminent researchers from around the world, The Soybean provides a concise coverage of all aspects of this important crop, including genetics and physiology, varietal improvement, production and protection technology, utilization and nutritional value.

Fertilizer is a vital component of strategies for expanding food production. The rapid growth in population and the

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widening food deficits in many tropical countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America call attention to those aspects of fertilization that have been neglected but are expected to yield large economic payoffs in the future. Fertilizer sulfur falls into this category. In the past fertilizer sulfur received little attention from researchers and policymakers since sulfur deficiency was not considered a serious problem. It was not a problem because of low crop yields, extensive cropping, and the incidental supply of sulfur through rain, irrigation water, manures, and sulfur-containing fertilizers. However, the situation has changed in the last three decades. Modern agriculture based on high crop yields, intensive cropping, improved crop varieties, and greater use of sulfur-free fertilizers and environmental regulations restricting sulfur emissions are creating large gaps between sulfur supply and sulfur requirements. Sulfur deficiencies are widespread and growing. Consequently, the full potential of a modern agricultural system in tropical countries is not being realized. This research effort results from the recognition of the seriousness of the sulfur problem and its adverse impact on food production as well as IFDC's dedication to the development and transfer of economically efficient fertilizer technology to tropical countries. This study represents a comprehensive analysis of the technical and economic linkages between fertilizer sulfur and food production, and it provides guidelines for future directions in fertilizer sulfur research and public policy.

the publication is a good reference material. ' Indian Journal of Agricultural Sciences 62:9 1992

Agricultural Sciences is a component of Encyclopedia of Food and Agricultural Sciences, Engineering and Technology Resources in the global Encyclopedia of Life Support Systems (EOLSS),

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which is an integrated compendium of twenty one Encyclopedias. The theme on Agricultural Sciences with contributions from distinguished experts in the field discusses this multi-disciplinary field that encompasses the parts of exact, natural, economic and social sciences that are used in the practice and understanding of agriculture. These two volumes are aimed at the following five major target audiences: University and College students Educators, Professional practitioners, Research personnel and Policy analysts, managers, and decision makers and NGOs

The book “Information Generation and its use by Agricultural Scientists — A Critical Study” dealt exhaustively about “Information” in general and “Agricultural Information” in particular. It provides panoramic view of agricultural information, its nature, generation and use by agricultural scientists. The impact of different important factors like Cadres, Age, Sex, Educational qualification, Professional trainings, Working environment, Work experience, Discipline of Research, First appointment, and Member-ship to scientific societies/association etc of agricultural scientists over their information productivity and use of information have been studied in depth and presented in lucid manners. The whole book is spanned in five chapters. While the chapter 1st and 2nd are devoted to conceptual aspects of information generation and use in the

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science of agriculture, chapter 3rd described the objectives and methodology. Chapter 4th presents the data analysis and findings in details with tables and graphs, the 5th and final chapter covers summary and conclusions of the study. Besides, a bibliography on the subject of study is also provided for further reading and reference.

Millets and sorghum are extremely important crops in many developing nations and because of the ability of many of them to thrive in low-moisture situations they represent some exciting opportunities for further development to address the continuing and increasing impact of global temperature increase on the sustainability of the world's food crops. The main focus of this thorough new book is the potential for crop improvement through new and traditional methods, with the book's main chapters covering the following crops: sorghum, pearl millet, finger millet, foxtail millet, proso millet, little millet, barnyard millet, kodo millet, tef and fonio. Further chapters cover pests and diseases, nutritional and industrial importance, novel tools for improvement, and seed systems in millets. Millets and Sorghum provides full and comprehensive coverage of these crucially important crops, their biology, world status and potential for improvement, and is an essential purchase for crop and plant scientists, and food scientists and technologists throughout the developed and developing world. All libraries in universities and research establishment where biological and agricultural sciences are studied and taught should have copies of

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this important book on their shelves.

Due to the changing climate, food security for the increasing population has raised a great threat globally. Therefore, it is imperative to find alternate solutions for enhancing agricultural sustainability through plant stress physiology. The concept of plant stress physiology has been well-established over the past 60 years due to the increasing trends of environmental stress. Researchers have found that crop stress physiology has an association with two main areas, one is concerned with agronomy, the other concerned with plant breeding. The contents of the current book emphasize the integration of both breeding and agronomy strategies to ensure agricultural productivity and environmental safety under changing climate.

Includes References.

The bibliography is arranged into sections according to geographic regions. Within sections, abstracts are arranged alphabetically by country in which the work was done or, if unknown, the country in which the work was published.

Nitrogen fertilizers are the inescapable necessity to enhance agricultural production and to sustain food security. However, their inefficient use accrues from inherent limitations of the crop plants as well as the manner in which N fertilizers are formulated, applied and managed. Excessive accumulation of N in the environment leads to soil acidification, pollution of groundwater and eutrophication of surface water, posing a public health problem as well as ecosystem imbalance. Moreover, the ozone layer depletion and greenhouse

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effects of NO_x gases have global implications.

Agricultural Nitrogen Use: Environmental Implications provides a comprehensive, interdisciplinary description of problems related to the efficient use of nitrogen in agriculture, in the overall context of the nitrogen cycle, its environmental and human health implications, as well as various approaches to improve N use efficiency. The book is presented in six sections: N Use, Flows and Cycling in Agricultural Systems; N Use Efficiency in Crop Ecosystems; Management Options and Strategies for Enhancing N Use Efficiency; Plant Physiological and Molecular Aspects of Enhancing N Use Efficiency; Role of Legumes and Biofertilizers in Agricultural N Economy; and Environmental and Human Health Implications.

Independent agency under the Department of Agricultural Research and Education that "plans, conducts and promotes research, education, training and transfer of technology for advancement of agriculture and allied sciences" including horticulture, resource management, animal sciences, agricultural engineering, fisheries, agricultural extension, agricultural education, home science and agricultural communication. Features information on the Council's research activities and centers, includes newsletter "ICAR News," summaries of books, and abstracts from the most recent issues of journals "Indian Journal of Animal Sciences," "Indian Journal of Agricultural Sciences," "Indian Horticulture," and "Indian Farming." Includes lists of agricultural universities in India, employee telephone directory, and information on Natural Resource Management division, Education Division, and Crop Science Division.

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